February 12, 1777. NUMB. 2503.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY; 1776.

This LOTTERY conſiſts of FOUR CLASSES,
Of One Hundred Thouſand *Tickets each.*

FIRST CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at TEN DOLLARS each, are					1,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -					150,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars.	850,000
1	of	10,000	is	10,000	
2		5000	are	10,000	
30		1000		30,000	
400		500		200,000	
20,000		20		400,000	
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,				200,000	
				- - - -	850,000

SECOND CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at TWENTY DOLLARS each, are - - - -					2,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -					300,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars.	1,700,000
1	of	20,000	is	20,000	
2		10,000	are	20,000	
10		5000		50,000	
100		1000		100,000	
820		500		410,000	
20,000		30		600,000	
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,				500,000	
				- - - -	1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at THIRTY DOLLARS each, are - - - -					3,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -					450,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars.	2,550,000
1	of	30,000	is	30,000	
1		20,000		20,000	
2		15,000	are	30,000	
2		10,000		20,000	
10		5000		50,000	
200		1000		200,000	
1000		500		500,000	
20,000		40		800,000	
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,				900,000	
				- - - -	2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at FORTY DOLLARS each, are - - - - -					4,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -					600,000
					3,400,000
Brought from the Firſt Claſs, -					200,000
Second ditto, - - -					500,000
Third ditto, - - -					900,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars.	5,000,000
1	of	50,000	is	50,000	
2		25,000	are	50,000	
2		15,000		30,000	
2		10,000		20,000	
10		5000		50,000	
100		1000		100,000	
200		500		100,000	
1000		300		300,000	
15,000		200		3,000,000	
26,000		50		1,300,000	
				- - - -	5,000,000

42,317	Prizes.
57,683	Blanks.
100,000	Tickets.

Not near one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIS Lottery is ſet on foot by a *Reſolution of Congreſs,* paſſed at *Philadelphia,* the *Eighteenth* day of *November,* 1776, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money, on loan, bearing an annual intereſt of *four per cent.* which, with the ſum ariſing from the deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the preſent moſt juſt and neceſſary war, in defence of the lives, liberties and property, of the inhabitants of theſe United States.

The fortunate adventurers in the firſt claſs, and ſo in the ſecond and third, who draw more than *Thirty* or *Forty Dollars,* ſhall, at their option, receive a Treaſury Bank Note for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years, and an annual intereſt at the rate of *four per cent.* or the pre-emption of ſuch tickets in the next ſucceeding claſs, as ſhall not be renewed within the time hereafter limited.

Every adventurer in the firſt claſs ſhall have a right to go through the ſubſequent claſſes, but ſhall not be obliged to do it.

The drawers of Twenty, Thirty, and Forty Dollars, in the firſt, ſecond, and third claſſes, who do not apply for their money within ſix weeks after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be deemed adventurers in the next ſucceeding claſs, and have their tickets renewed, without any further trouble.

If any other ſhall neglect or decline taking out and paying the price of their tickets for a ſubſequent claſs, within ſix weeks after the drawing is ended, their tickets ſhall be ſold to the fortunate adventurers in the preceding claſs, or to ſuch as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The fortunate adventurers in the laſt claſs, who draw Fifty Dollars, ſhall, upon application to the Commiſſioners of the Loan Offices, in the reſpective States where the drawers reſide, receive their money without any deduction; and all who draw above Fifty Dollars, ſhall receive in like manner, without deduction, for the ſums drawn, Bank Treaſury Notes, payable at the end of five years after the drawing, at the Loan Office of the State in which the drawers reſide. The intereſt to commence from the laſt day of drawing, and to be paid annually at the ſaid reſpective Loan Offices.

As this lottery is eſtabliſhed for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money for carrying on the preſent juſt war, undertaken in defence of the rights and liberties of *America,* in which every individual, and their poſterity, will be ſo deeply intereſted, it is not doubted but every real friend to his country will moſt chearfully become an adventurer, and that the ſale of the tickets will be very rapid, eſpecially as even the unſucceſsful adventurers will have the pleaſing reflection of having contributed in a degree to the great and glorious *American* cauſe.

The managers appointed by CONGRESS are, *Sharp Delany, John Purviance, Owen Biddle, Davi* [illegible] *ſon, Jacob Barge, Jonathan B. Smith,* and *James Searle,* w [illegible] upon oath, and give bond for the faithful diſcharge of the [illegible].

The drawing of the *Firſt Claſs* wil [illegible] at *Philadelphia,* the *Tenth* day of *April* next, or ſooner, i[illegible] full.

The managers are inſtructed to ſell [illegible] tickets for ready money only.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1776.

"IN CONGRESS, [illegible]mber 27, 1776.

"*Reſolved,* That it be recommend[illegible]he Legiſlatures of the *United States* reſpectively, to paſs ſuc[illegible]s as will moſt effectually tend to prevent the counterfeitin[illegible] forging the tickets of the PUBLIC LOTTERY.

Extract from the Mi[illegible]
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

Philadelp[illegible] *January* 22, 1777.

THE Managers of the United Sta[illegible]TERY are now delivering out TICKETS a[illegible]he Lottery--Office, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffe[illegible]uſe.

The Printers in the different State[illegible]queſted, by the Managers, to inſert and continue the [illegible] the United States Lottery in their ſeveral papers.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, an[illegible] *ſelling by*
ROBERT BELL, in Thir[illegible]*-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*
In one Volume, with neat Binding. Price Two Dollars.

A TREATISE on the MILITARY SERVICE of LIGHT HORSE, and LIGHT INFANTRY, in the Field, and in fortified Places. By Major General DE GRANDMAISON, formerly a Captain, with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in the Volontiers of Flanders.

Tranſlated from the French, by Major LEWIS NICOLA.

‡§‡ At ſaid BELL's may now be had all the new Publications on the Military Art; alſo, a conſiderable Variety of Books, in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics; likewiſe Variety of Greek and Latin Claſſics.

JOHN WOOD, CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

BEGS Leave to inform his Cuſtomers that he ſhall commence Buſineſs again, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on the fi[illegible] Day of March next.

Mr. HENRY SNELLING, who now carries on Buſineſs at the above place, is not nor has been any Ways concerned in Buſineſs with the ſaid WOOD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations and two Tracts of Woodland, containing from 240 acres to [illegible], all lying within 8 miles of my houſe, excepting one of the tracts of woodland, which lies about 3 miles over the Blue Mountains. The three plantations are occupied with tenants, have a ſufficient quantity of watered meadow and timber in good order. The whole to be ſold for ready money, or in payments that will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, by the ſubſcriber, ſhopkeeper, living in Maxatawny townſhip, Berks county, about half ways on the great road between the town of Reading and Bethlehem.

Feb. 8, 1777. ¶ WILLIAM GREEN.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *directing the Mode and Time of electing* JUSTICES *of the* PEACE *for the City of* Philadelphia, *and the ſeveral and reſpective Counties in this Commonwealth, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS it is directed in the Conſtitution of this State, That "Juſtices of the Peace ſhall be elected by the Freeholders of each city and county reſpectively as the laws ſhall direct; "*Be it therefore enacted,* and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Freeholders of each ward of the city of Philadelphia, the Freeholders of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk united, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the ſaid city, are hereby authorized and required to meet at the State-Houſe in the ſaid city, on the twentieth day of February inſtant, and then and there, each ward in the city, the ſaid united Diſtrict, and the ſaid townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, for themſelves reſpectively, to elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for each ward, and four fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid united Diſtrict (conſiſting of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk aforeſaid) and four fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Northern Liberties.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, who have then been laſt elected to aſſeſs and levy the public taxes of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Berks, York and Northampton, or ſome five of them in each of the counties aforeſaid for which they were choſen reſpectively, ſhall meet together, on or before the twentieth day of February inſt. at the Court-Houſe in each reſpective county, and divide the county of Philadelphia into twelve diſtricts, the county of Bucks into thirteen diſtricts, the county of Cheſter into fifteen diſtricts, the county of Lancaſter into twenty-two diſtricts, the county of Berks into twelve diſtricts, the county of York into eighteen diſtricts, and the county of Northampton into ſixteen diſtricts; and ſhall appoint and publiſh the time and place of election by at leaſt ſix public advertiſements in each reſpective diſtrict; the publication to be at leaſt ten days before the day of election; for which they ſhall be paid at the ſame rate as they ſhall be paid for their other ſervices. And the Freeholders of each of the ſeveral and reſpective diſtricts in each of the counties aforeſaid, are hereby authorized and required to meet together, on the tenth day of March, at the place ſo appointed by the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, and elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the peace for each diſtrict.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of any of the counties aforeſaid ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear, and do and perform the duties and ſervices required of them by this act, every ſuch Commiſſioner or Aſſeſſor ſo refuſing or neglecting to appear at the time herein appointed, if not prevented by ſickneſs or other unavoidable accident, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Twenty Pounds to the Treaſurer for the time being, to be added to the tax raiſed in ſuch county to defray the public debts of the county; the ſaid forfeiture to be levied and collected by ſuch Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors as do ſo appear, as the county taxes are levied and collected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Freeholders of each townſhip in the county of Cumberland are hereby authorized and required to meet on the twenty-fifth day of March next; and the Freeholders of each townſhip in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, are hereby authorized and required to meet together on the twenty-fifth day of April next, at ſome proper place in each townſhip, and elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for each townſhip: But where there is a county-town in any Diſtrict in this State, not having a charter-right to elect Bur[illegible] Diſtrict ſhall [illegible] perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for ſuch [illegible]: But before the Freeholders of any ward in the city of Philadelphia, or the Diſtrict compoſed of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, or any other Diſtrict or Townſhip, ſhall proceed to the election of Juſtices of the Peace, they ſhall, on the ſame day, at the place appointed for the election (if not before done) elect one ſufficient perſon for Inſpector, and one for an Aſſiſtant-Judge where ſuch diſtrict ſhall conſiſt of more than one townſhip: But where a diſtrict ſhall conſiſt of but one townſhip, the Freeholders ſhall elect one Inſpector and two Aſſiſtant-Judges; and the ſaid Judges ſhall aſſiſt the ſaid Inſpectors in receiving and counting the votes of electors, and preventing frauds and impoſitions therein. And when the elections are finiſhed and the numbers caſt up, the Inſpector or Inſpectors and Judges aforeſaid, or a majority of them, ſhall forthwith tranſmit a certificate thereof, under their hands and ſeals, to the Preſident and Council, or to the General Aſſembly, if then ſitting, and one half the number ſo elected ſhall be commiſſioned according to the conſtitution of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before the Inſpectors and Judges proceed to receive the votes of the Freeholders, they ſhall take an oath or affirmation to the following effect, (ſpeaking the words themſelves, without any perſon adminiſtering the ſame) to wit, if an Inſpector—I do ſwear, or I do ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I will well and faithfully receive and caſt up all the Freeholders votes within my precinct, as may be offered me at this election for Juſtices of the Peace.—And I will not refuſe any vote through prejudice or ill-will, nor receive any through favour or affection; but will behave myſelf as an honeſt inſpector of this election, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment.—And if a judge of the election,—I WILL faithfully aſſiſt the inſpectors of this election in performing the duties required of them by this act, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment. And the overſeers of the poor of the reſpective townſhips in the counties of Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, are hereby directed and required to appoint a place for holding the ſaid election in their reſpective townſhips, and give public notice thereof by advertiſing the ſame at ſix or more public places, at leaſt ten days before the time appointed by this act, under the penalty of Ten Pounds for every refuſal or neglect, to be paid to the perſon that will ſue for the ſame. But if it ſhall happen that any townſhip or townſhips ſhall not have therein an overſeer of the poor at the time aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of ſuch townſhip or townſhips reſpectively to meet together at ſome place as they may agree on, and elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for each of ſuch townſhips, in the manner before mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the inhabitants of the boroughs of Cheſter, Briſtol and Lancaſter, ſhall be, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to exerciſe the right of electing Burgeſſes, Conſtables, and other their officers, as is by their ſeveral and reſpective Charters granted to them.—And moreover, the Burgeſſes of the boroughs of Briſtol and Lancaſter ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace for the county in which they reſpectively are, and have equal power with the other Juſtices of the Peace for ſuch county, without any further or other commiſſion for that purpoſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the Juſtices of the Peace elected as aforeſaid, or that may be appointed by the Preſident and Council, have taken the oaths or affirmations, and received their commiſſions as directed in the Conſtitution of this State, they ſhall and may exerciſe all the powers, authority and juriſdiction that the Juſtices of the Peace might, could, or ought to have had under the late Laws and Charter of the Province of Pennſylvania, before the fourteenth day of May laſt; and their precepts ſhall be in the ſtile and name of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in all caſes where the King's name has heretofore been uſed in ſuch Precepts, ſubject nevertheleſs to the abridgments, exceptions and regulations made by an Act of General Aſſembly of this State, entituled, "An Act to revive and "put in force ſuch and ſo much of the late Laws of the "Province of Pennſylvania as is judged neceſſary to be "in force in this Commonwealth, and to revive and eſtabliſh the Courts of Juſtice, and for other purpoſes "therein mentioned."

(Signed) JOHN JACOBS, SPEAKER.

An ACT *to revive and put in force ſuch and ſo much of the late laws of the province of Pennſylvania as is judged neceſſary to be in force in this Commonwealth, and to revive and eſtabliſh the courts of juſtice, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS by the unconſtitutional power claimed by the Britiſh King and Parliament over the American Colonies, and the cruel and oppreſſive meaſures which the ſaid King and Parliament have purſued to eſtabliſh that power, it became neceſſary for the Colonies to declare themſelves free and independent States, which was accordingly done purſuant to a reſolve of the Continental Congreſs: Whereupon all authority being in any perſon under the ſaid King conſequently ceaſed, and the laws enacted by his repreſentatives here became of no force or effect, although the ſame were for the moſt part ſuited to the circumſtances of the people. And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary, for the well governing every State, that laws properly adapted to the circumſtances of its inhabitants be at all times in force. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame. That each and every one of the laws or acts of General Aſſembly, that were in force and binding on the inhabitants of the ſaid province on the fourteenth day of May laſt, ſhall be in force and binding on the inhabitants of this State from and after the tenth day of February inſtant, as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes as if the ſaid laws and each of them had been made or enacted by this General Aſſembly; and all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever are hereby enjoined and required to yield obedience to the ſaid laws as the caſe may require, until the ſaid laws or acts of General Aſſembly reſpectively ſhall be repealed or altered, or until they expire by their own limitation; and the common law, and ſuch of the Statute laws of England as have heretofore been in force in the ſaid province, except as is hereafter excepted.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of every Law or Act of General Aſſembly of the Province aforeſaid as orders the taking or ſubſcribing any oath, affirmation or declaration of allegiance or fidelity to the King of Great-Britain, or his ſucceſſors, or oath of office; and ſo much of every Law or Act of General Aſſembly aforeſaid as acknowledges any authority in the Heirs or Deviſees of William Penn, Eſq; deceaſed, the former Governor of the ſaid Province, or any other perſon whatſoever as Governor; and ſo much of every Law or Act of General Aſſembly as aſcertains the number of members of aſſembly in any county, the time of election, and the qualification of electors; and ſo much of every Law or Act of General Aſſembly aforeſaid as declares, orders, directs or commands any matter or thing repugnant to, againſt, or inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth; and ſo much of the Statute and common laws relating to felonies as takes notice of or relates to treaſon or miſpriſion of treaſon, or directs the ſtile of the proceſs in any caſe whatſoever, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be null and void and of no force or effect, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That Courts of Quarter and Petty Seſſions, Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans Courts, Supreme Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, ſhall be held and kept in each reſpective county in this State (at the times and places directed and appointed by the ſaid Laws or Acts of General Aſſembly) by the Juſtices and Judges that ſhall be hereafter elected and appointed; the ſame to commence in each county on the ſame days of the ſame months reſpectively appointed by the ſaid Laws for holding ſuch Courts that ſhall be next after the Judges or Juſtices of ſuch Courts are qualified to hold the ſame, and ſhall have, uſe and exerciſe all the powers, authority and juriſdiction, that by the aforeſaid Laws Juſtices and Judges of ſuch Courts reſpectively heretofore had, uſed and exerciſed, and the powers of chancery given to the Juſtices by the Conſtitution of this State; agreeable, nevertheleſs, with this Act, and ſuch other Act or Acts of General Aſſembly as ſhall be hereafter made; and every officer of all and every of the Courts in this State that is or that ſhall be elected or appointed ſhall have, uſe and exerciſe the ſame or like powers that ſuch officer or officers of the ſame title, character and diſtinction might, could or ought to have had, uſed and exerciſed under the Charter and Laws of Pennſylvania. And all Conſtables, Overſeers of the Poor, and the Wardens and Street Commiſſioners of the city of Philadelphia, and Superviſors of the Highways, that were laſt appointed or elected in the ſaid Province, are hereby authorized, and ſtrictly enjoined and required to exerciſe their ſeveral and reſpective powers, and execute, do and perform all the buſineſs and duties of their ſeveral and reſpective offices until others are appointed in their ſtead and places.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons that have been appointed to any public office or offices by the ſaid King of Great-Britain, or the late Governors of Pennſylvania, or by acts of General Aſſembly aforeſaid, are hereby declared to be no longer officers in the ſeveral and reſpective offices to which they were ſo appointed (the Truſtees of the Loan-Office only excepted.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident and Council ſhall appoint one of the Juſtices in each reſpective county to preſide in the reſpective courts, and in his abſence the Juſtices who ſhall attend the court ſhall chooſe one of themſelves Preſident for the time being.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every action that was in any court in the province of Pennſylvania at the laſt term that the ſaid court was held, except diſcontinued or ſatisfied, ſhall be and is hereby declared to be in the ſame ſtate, and on the ſame rule, and may be proſecuted in the ſame manner in the courts in each reſpective county, to be hereafter held and kept, as if the authority of ſuch court had never ceaſed; and if any recognizance has been taken and not returned, it is hereby declared good and valid in law, and ſhall be returned and proſecuted as the laws direct, ſaving the ſtyle; and where any perſon had obtained a judgment before any Juſtice of the Peace, for any debt or ſum of money, and ſuch judgment not diſcharged, the perſon, in whoſe favour the judgment is, may (on producing a tranſcript of ſuch judgment to any Juſtice of the Peace in the county where the defendant dwells or can be found) demand and obtain an execution for the money mentioned in ſuch judgment, which ſhall be of the ſame force and effect as if the judgment was obtained before the Juſtice that granted the execution.

LONDON, *September 4.*

NOTWITHSTANDING Adminiſtration and their tools are ſo ready to aſſure the world, that the preparations of the French and Spaniards mean nothing inimical to Great-Britain, yet have they occaſioned ſome ſevere debates in the inferior cabinet, owing to Lord Clare propoſing it as his opinion, that the Houſe of Bourbon certainly mean to break with us, and that if they refuſed a poſitive and categorical anſwer, it ought in common ſenſe to be deemed as a declaration of war. Sir Gilbert Elliot tended with certain qualifications to the ſame opinion, but the timid councils of Lord Mansfield prevailed, and orders were diſpatched to Lord Stormont to negociate in the old ſtrain.

After the above deliberation, the King told Mr. Wedderburne what was going forward, and aſked his opinion; he gave it for no violent meaſure—but at all events to be prepared for the worſt, by having a ſtout ſquadron of ſhips of the line ready at Spithead, which he thought the only means of avoiding a war; from a conviction that France will not engage in one, if ſhe finds us properly armed.

The King had a converſation with Lord Sandwich on the ſtate of the fleet, in conſequence of the above repreſentation; but what the reſult of it was is not known. That officer has all along declared, that he could have twenty ſail of the line ready in a month; and it deſerves attention, that for ſome weeks paſt they have been very buſy in the dock-yards upon large ſhips, inſtead of frigates, which fully employed them before.

The wiſdom of all government in making war, as well as private perſons going to law (which may be likewiſe conſidered as a *warfare*) is to obtain a propoſed end; and either the politician, or the private man, who would act on any other ground, muſt be reckoned fitter for an inmate of Bedlam, or St. Luke's, than for a cabinet, or the commerce of the world; yet, obvious as this doctrine is, our Miniſtry ſeem to have miſſed it. The war with America (whatever may be *now* ſaid to the contrary) was evidently to obtain a tax, in the beginning ſaid to be 600,000l. per annum, though God knows how this ſum might be enlarged in the end; yet if we are worſted in this war, we ſhall not only loſe this tax, and the country which was to have produced it, but thouſands of our men, and millions of our money in the attempt.—*Vice verſa*—ſhould we conquer America, what with the burning of her ſea port towns, the deſtruction of her commerce, agriculture, &c. we diſable them, perhaps to all eternity, from remitting a balance of 6d. per year to this country. Thus either way Great-Britain pays the piper.

Government is at laſt convinced of the hoſtile intentions of France and Spain; in conſequence thereof orders are gone to the ſea ports to fit out more line of battle ſhips.

The diſmiſſion of a certain Lord from office, it is ſaid, will take place this day.

Sept. 5. It is ſaid that a treaty is now on the point of concluſion between this court and that of Peterſburg, reſpecting a ſupply of troops and ſhips by the latter, in caſe of neceſſity.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 30.

"It is ſaid that the States General having received information, that the Engliſh have again taken a Dutch veſſel from St. Euſtatia, under pretence of being laden with ammunition, &c. for America; they immediately ſent orders to the Charge D'Affairs from the court of London, to make the neceſſary complaints to the Britiſh government on that ſubject, that the above-mentioned prize be given up, and it is reported that their High Mightineſſes have requeſted Sir Joſeph Yorke to uſe his endeavour that the ſaid veſſel be returned, and the owners indemnified for the loſs they have ſuſtained by its detention."

The Dutch maſters have raiſed their demand for tranſports to 20s. per ton, for the American ſervice.

Lord Mansfield is actually negociating a retreat, but the Miniſtry won't come up to his price. His demands are 4000l. a year for himſelf, and an Engliſh Peerage for Lord Stormont; but it is imagined, from his intereſt with the King, that he will make theſe terms, if not better, as his credit with his Majeſty is not at all impaired.

Oct. 21. The public may be aſſured, that the French conſider a war with England as inevitable, and that the ſame will take place immediately; theſe opinions are ſupported by the following facts:—On Thurſday fortnight an officer of the marine arrived at Boulogne, with orders for the quota of ſeamen furniſhed by that town to repair immediately to Breſt, to man the fleet fitting out there; accordingly 200 were drafted off, and are marched to the place of their deſtination. The ſame orders were forwarded to Cailes and Dunkirk.

Friday Major Cuyler, Aid de Camp to General Howe, was as court, took leave of his Majeſty, and in a few days will ſet out on his return to New-York.

The ſame day a brother to Lord Cathcart was preſented to his Majeſty; he is going a volunteer to join the King's troops at New-York, for which place he will ſoon embark.

Oct. 23. Orders are ſent to Scotland for raiſing immediately another regiment of Highlanders, which, when complete, are to embark for America. A Scotch nobleman, it is ſaid, has undertaken to raiſe the ſame.

Lord George Germaine has received poſitive intelligence, which he laid before the King, that the American Congreſs, before they publiſhed their Declaration of Indepency, received poſſitive aſſurances of ſupport from France and Spain, by March or April 1777; they requeſted it ſooner, but were anſwered it was impoſſible, as the preparations of France were not in ſufficient readineſs.

The Eaſt-India company, it is ſaid, have agreed to allow government Five Pounds a man for every Provincial priſoner fit to bear arms, that ſhall be delivered on board their ſhips in the bay of Gibraltar, between this and the 29th of March next, incluſive.

Orders are iſſued from the Privy Council for Provincial priſoners (commanders, &c. excepted) to be carried in tranſports to Gibraltar, and when there, the Governor will be veſted with a power of granting them their pardons, on condition that they ſerve 5 years in the company's ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies; for their paſſage to which, the outward-bound Eaſt-Indiamen are to touch at Gibraltar. Thoſe who refuſe theſe conditions, will be brought to England, and tried as rebels.

Oct. 26. It is abſolutely certain that ten ſail of the line are immediately to be put into commmiſſion.

We are informed that a very great perſonage has wrote a complimentary letter, in his own hand, to the young Earl of Winchelſea, who is a volunteer in America. The letter is entruſted to the care of Major Cuyler, who has received a preſent from his Majeſty, and a promiſe of promotion.

The King has declared repeatedly that he will perſiſt in the American war, were it to be at the hazard of his crown; and will next ſummer have a force there ſufficient to finiſh the diſpute in one campaign more—His Majeſty is much encouraged by the *bloody Junto.*

The report of the diſpute between Spain and Portugal gains ground, and we are informed that two meſſengers came over in the bye-boats laſt Monday to Dover from Calais, with expreſſes from our Miniſter at Madrid to the Secretary of State's office, the one in eight, the other in ten days from that court.

Whether a war between Spain and Portugal is unavoidable, or whatever other cauſe intereſts the miniſtry, it is certain that for the laſt two days they have held long meetings, the reſult of which is kept a profound ſecret.

A moſt cordial friendſhip has long ſubſiſted between the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Lord Mansfield, in conſequence of which, frequent interviews are interchanged between thoſe two reſpectable and noble characters. But the deep lookers-out have ſagaciouſly drawn fatal conſequences from thence, and inform us, with a degree of political modeſty, that ſomething more than ordinary is on the tapis, for their conferences are long and frequent.

A congratulatory addreſs from the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of York, on the late ſlaughter of their American brethren, whom they call rebels, has been preſented to his Majeſty, and *moſt graciouſly received.*

Liverpool, October 18. The news of the defeat of the Americans on Long-Iſland was received here with univerſal joy on Sunday laſt; the bells rang all day, and on Monday at 12 o'clock, the company of invalids ſtationed here fired a *feu de joy.*

BOSTON, *January* 2, 1777.

Captain Henry Friend, who was lately captured in a ſloop coming from Newbury to this port, by the Milford man of war, and carried into Halifax, was ſet at liberty ſoon after he arrived there, with leave to proceed home, which he embraced. But before he left Halifax he had the good fortune to meet with a brig, laden with flour, &c. and the crew going on ſhore and leaving him in ſaid veſſel, with a number of men he then engaged for that purpoſe, took this opportunity to make retaliation for the injury done him by bringing off the brig and her contents, with which he is ſafe arrived at Newbury-Port.

Jan. 23. Laſt Friday one of the privateer ſloop Union's prizes arrived at a ſafe port, laden with 600 hogſheads of ſalt, 50 boxes of Liſbon lemons, and 12 quarter caſks of wine.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Fiſk, commander of the brig Tyrannicide, in the ſervice of this State, dated at ſea, November 27, 1776.

"This day I fell in with, and took the bark John, from London for Antigua, William Barras, maſter, with a cargo of King's ſtores, Engliſh and India goods; the papers on board are all deſtroyed, and therefore cannot be particular. I have taken another ſhip loaded with lumber from Penſacola for Grenada; ſhe is not worth ſending home, and therefore ſhall detain her with me for the preſent."

The firſt mentioned veſſel is arrived at a ſafe port.

Tueſday the privateer brigantine Waſhington, Captain Smith, belonging to Plymouth, arrived at Beverly from a cruize; off the Weſtern Iſlands he took a brig from London, bound to the Weſt-Indies, and ordered her into port.

In the above prize was taken a perſon belonging to the Yanky, Captain Johnſon, who informs, that he made his eſcape from a priſon-ſhip where he left 22 of his fellow ſufferers, and that by what he could learn they were to be carried to the Eaſt-Indies; that Capt. Johnſon had made his eſcape and got to France; that he ſailed from London the 24th of November; and that ſome extraordinary appearance of a French war had taken place, as there was 3000 ſeamen preſſed in one night.

It is a fact, that a Heſſian officer of rank, who was lately made a priſoner by the army of the United States, affirmed to an officer of diſtinction, that the Heſſian troops were now 4000 leſs in number than they were when they firſt landed in New-York.

PROVIDENCE, January 4.

We learn that the enemy have ſent a number of women and children from Newport to Narraganſet.

Capt. Jones, in the Retaliation privateer, of this port, and Capt. Dennis, in a privateer belonging to Newport, have taken a brig from Scotland, bound to New-York via Antigua, and ſent her into a ſafe harbour. Her cargo, we hear, conſiſts of dry goods, &c. to the amount of 8000l. ſterling.

Jan. 18. A letter from Morris-town, New-Jerſey, to a gentleman here, informs, that in the late action between the militia and Waldeckers, a colonel of dragoons was killed. whoſe loſs was much lamented by the enemy.

Sunday laſt Gen. Arnold arrived here from the weſtward.

Tueſday night laſt ſome men from the enemy's ſhips that lay at Prudence ſet fire to a houſe on that iſland, which was communicated to one or two other buildings, and gave riſe to a report that the enemy had burnt the town of Newport. Theſe were the only buildings that remained on the iſland after Wallace's expedition up the bay laſt winter.

Capt. Ayres, who lately went with a flag of truce to Newport, returned on Wedneſday, and brought with him about 50 Americans, in exchange for a number of priſoners he delivered there.

On Friday morning, laſt week, a party of our troops from Seconnet, with one 18 and one 12 pounder, drove the Cerberus man of war from Fogland ferry: She returned the fire briſkly for ſome time, and ſlightly wounded one of our men; but was at length obliged to put to ſea, and is ſince arrived at Newport. By certain accounts received from thence we learn, that ſhe was conſiderably damaged in her hull, and had 6 men killed and a number wounded.

We hear that General Clinton has ſailed from Newport for England in the Aſia man of war, and that Earl Percy (whom General Gage ſo highly commended for his *agility* in the Lexington retreat) now commands the miniſterial troops at Rhode-Iſland.

Jan. 25. A Newport paper of Thurſday ſe'nnight contains an addreſs from the Tories to Gen. Clinton, intreating him to uſe his influence with the pretended commiſſioners of peace, that through his interceſſion they may "once more enjoy the King's moſt gracious protection."

Since our laſt a veſſel arrived in a neighbouring State from Martinico. A gentleman who came in her informs, that a conſiderable number of troops have lately arrived there from France in ſome ſhips of war, and that a body of 10,000 men will ſoon be aſſembled at that iſland. He further informs, that the French at Martinico conſider a war between France and Great-Britain as inevitable.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 10.

Laſt Monday, in the forenoon, nine ſhips from the weſtward paſſed this harbour, and ſtood to the eaſtward.

The tranſports, which in our laſt were ſaid to be at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland taking in wood for the miniſterial army, ſtill continue there under the protection of a man of war. It is ſaid the inhabitants have ſuffered much from the ſoldiers who rob them of their effects.

Since our laſt part of Col. ELY's regiment of new raiſed troops have arrived in town.

Jan. 17. Laſt Monday Capt. Tobaoda arrived here in a ſloop from Curracoa, which place he left the 22d of November, and 13 days after having ſprung a leak he put in to Ocouy; eight days before he left Ocouy a ſhip arrived there from Havre de Grace, the maſter of which informed him that a declaration of war had taken place between Spain and Portugal, and that the ſame was daily expected between France and Great Britain. The cargo of the above ſloop is very valuable, conſiſting of blankets, duck, ſome powder, &c. The ſloop ran into Newport harbour laſt Saturday, and narrowly eſcaped being taken by the enemy before they perceived the harbour was in their poſſeſſion.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman of honor and diſtinction, a priſoner in New-York, dated 26th December, 1776.

"The diſtreſs of the priſoners cannot be communicated by words, 20 or 30 die every day, they lie in heaps unburied, what numbers of my countrymen have died by cold and hunger, periſhed for want of the common neceſſaries of life, I have ſeen it. This ſir is the boaſted Britiſh clemency (I myſelf had well nigh periſhed under it.) The New-England people can have no idea of ſuch barbarous policy, nothing can ſtop ſuch treatment but retaliation. I ever deſpiſed private revenge, but that of the public muſt be in this caſe juſt and neceſſary, it is due to the manes of our murdered countrymen, and that alone can protect the ſurvivors, in the like ſituation; rather than experience again their barbarity and inſults, may I fall by the ſword of the Heſſians." I am, &c.

Jan. 24. We are informed that Capt. Phips, who lately eſcaped from the fleet at Newport, heard a letter read by an Heſſian officer; another Heſſian who ſtood by, heard it, and could ſpeak Engliſh, told Phips that the contents were to recal the Heſſian troops, for the dominions of the Prince of Heſſe were invaded by the French King.

Jan. 31. Laſt Lord's day morning ten ſail of ſhips and two brigs went down the Sound. They were ſuppoſed to be the fleet that have for ſome weeks paſt been at Long Iſland taking in wood, and bound to Newport.

And on Tueſday laſt ſeveral more ſhips and other veſſels went down the Sound.

Laſt Wedneſday 21 ſail of ſhipping from the eaſtward, chiefly ſhips, went by this harbour, up the Sound. This muſt be the fleet of tranſports which we have been informed were taking in troops at Newport, bound to New-York.

Laſt Lord's day a flag of truce which lately went from Say-Brook, in company with ſeveral others, with priſoners, for New-York, returned here: They were permitted to tarry but one night, and were not allowed to go within ſome leagues of the city.

In the New-York paper of the 20th inſt. Nova Scotia potatoes are advertiſed at *ſeven Shillings Sterling* per buſhel, on board a veſſel.

The American Revenue privateer, Captain Champlin of this port, has ſent into Bedford, a brig from Quebec, which he took to windward of Barbados; her loading chiefly fiſh.

HARTFORD, *January* 20.

Laſt Saturday about twenty Britiſh officers and ſoldiers came to town from the Weſtward; about 160 more are on their way to this place; they are part of the 500 who were lately taken priſoners at Princetown.

Jan. 27. The General Aſſembly in their laſt ſeſſions formed the militia of this State into ſix brigades. The Hon. David Wooſter, and Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, Eſqrs, are appointed Major Generals.—The Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Gurdon Saltonſtall, Oliver Wolcott, Eraſtus Wolcott, James Wadſworth, and Gold-Seleck Silliman, Eſqrs. Brigadier Generals. Lieut. Col. Hooker, of Farmington, is appointed Colonel, and Jeſſe Root, Eſq; of this town, Lieut. Colonel of an independent regiment.

By the laſt accounts from our army at and near Kingſbridge, we are informed that the Hon. Gen. Heath with his party had ſurrounded Fort Independence, except one narrow paſſage.—Had taken up the lower bridge, known by the name of Dykeman's, and it was thought they would ſoon be in poſſeſſion of that fortreſs.

FISH-KILL, Jan. 23.

We learn the recruiting ſervice goes on briſkly in this State, and that the regiments ordered to be raiſed in it will ſoon be full.

By the laſt accounts from Long-Iſland, we are credibly informed that after the defeat of the enemy at Trenton, General Howe ordered all the male inhabitants of Long-Iſland, capable of bearing arms, immediately to repair to New-York, to reinforce the Britiſh army; and that the women and children were reduced to great extremities by being there left deſtitute and expoſed to the ravages of the troops left for the defence of the iſland.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the King of Great-Britain hath agreed with the Prince of Heſſe, to ſend to his Highneſs's Principality as many American Tories as may be neceſſary to replace the Heſſians who may be killed or taken priſoners by the Americans.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

On Monday laſt Mr. Charles Lee was brought to this city from Brunſwick, and put into cuſtody of a ſtrong guard.

Major French, who lately eſcaped out of priſon in Connecticut, where he has been treated with great ſeverity, is ſafely arrived in town.

The ſhip Lord North, Captain Roſs, arrived here yeſterday from Antigua, and brought in with him a brig from St. Martins, bound to Philadelphia, with ſalt and dry goods.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 24.

We hear that two men of war, which came within our capes on Monday laſt, are ſtill hovering about York river and New Point Comfort, have taken two ſalt veſſels, and a ſhip laden with tobacco, from Baltimore. Some of the hungry dogs have been on ſhore at the point, but with what deſign we cannot tell. No doubt we ſhall ſoon hear of bloody battles with the horned tribe, ſieges againſt hogpens, and violent aſſaults upon henrooſts, by thoſe modern heroes of Britain, who, on the dreadful appearance of a rifleman, like amphibious animals, fly to the watery element for ſecurity.

BALTIMORE, *February* 4.

We hear that ſince the arrival of the enemy's ſhips of war in the bay, a number of perfidious people in the counties of Worceſter and Somerſet, on the eaſtern ſhore of this State, have aſſembled in hoſtile array, having, ſeveral months ago, been ſupplied with arms by the Convention to defend our liberties.—They had been vapouring for ſome time; they are now ſo audacious as to erect a pole, with a rag upon it marked with the letters G. R. and are ſuppoſed to mean the ſceptered miſcreant, who, in violation of his coronation oath, is now, together with his venal parliament, enſlaving that people whom they are bound to make happy.—It is ſaid that Gen. Smallwood is going, with a detachment of troops, to pay the banditti a viſit, and, on his appearing, we propheſy that their ignoble colours will be immediately lowered.

NEW-JERSEY.

By His Excellency

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jerſey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſome of the Juſtices of the Peace of this State have been too remiſs in diſcharging the duty required of them, by a certain law, entitled "An act to puniſh traitors and diſaffected perſons," paſſed on the fourth day of October laſt. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of this State, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly charging and commanding all Juſtices of the Peace within the ſame to carry the ſaid act into execution ſo far as to them it doth appertain.

And whereas it has been repreſented to me, that ſeveral detachments of the militia of this State have, at different times, ſeized and carried away the goods and effects of their fellow inhabitants, on pretence that the owners thereof were inimical to the liberties of America, or had ſubmitted to, or taken protections from, the enemy. A practice which, however attempted to be vindicated under pretext of inflicting condign puniſhment on the internal enemies of our country, is not only repugnant to the laws of the land whereby every man's property is ſecured and protected until it is declared forfeited by judicial proceſs; but hath a manifeſt tendency to inflame the minds of the ſufferers; to excite jealouſies and contentions between the inhabitants, at a time when we ought to be peculiarly ſtudious of cultivating unanimity and concord; to diffuſe amongſt the ſoldiery a ſpirit of licentiouſneſs and plunder, and to relax, or rather aboliſh all diſcipline in the military, as well as all order in the civil department. I have therefore farther thought fit hereby ſtrictly to charge and command all the officers and privates of the militia under my command, and all other perſons whatſoever within this State, to deſiſt for the future from all ſuch depredations and violence. Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained is intended to reſtrain the militia from ſeizing any of the goods or effects of ſuſpected perſons, by the expreſs orders of any general officer in the ſervice of the United States, or of the militia of New-Jerſey, whenever ſuch general officer ſhall judge it neceſſary for the public weal; in which caſe, after having taken an inventory of the goods or effects ſo ſeized, the commanding officer of the party ſeizing them ſhall deliver one copy thereof to the owner or laſt poſſeſſor, and another to the general officer who ordered ſuch ſeizure to be made; and ſuch goods or effects ſhall be ſafely kept, without waſte or diſtribution, until diſpoſed of by due courſe of law.

And whereas the property of many of the faithful and loyal ſubjects of this State, well affected to American freedom, and exempt from all ſuſpicion of abetting the deſigns of the enemy, has been carried away or deſtroyed by parties of the militia of this State in their marches through, and on their ſtations within the ſame; the commanding officers of all ſuch parties are hereby ſtrictly charged and commanded diligently to exert themſelves in preventing the like diſorders and violence for the future, and to return the name or names of every perſon and perſons who ſhall hereafter be diſcovered to commit ſuch diſorders or violence, together with the particular nature of the offence, to the Colonel of the regiment to which ſuch offender belongs. And the ſeveral Colonels of the militia of this State are hereby ordered and directed not to ſuffer any corps exceeding the number of ſix men, belonging to their reſpective regiments, either in marching to, or returning from their quarters, to travel without their proper officers.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms at Haddonfield, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſeven.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,

Charles Pettit, *Secretary.*

GOD ſave the PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12.

On Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this State elected Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris, William Moore, and Jonathan B. Smith, Eſquires, and General Roberdeau, Delegates in the Continental Congreſs.

Since our laſt a number of Britiſh priſoners, and ſome Heſſians, taken in different ſkirmiſhes, were brought to this city from New-Jerſey.

LIST of OFFICERS appointed for the Eleventh Pennſylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Humpton.

Captains. Samuel Dawſon, John Coates, Adolph-William Hedrick, William Bradford, jun. William Scull, William Henderſon, John Douglaſs, William M'Kiſſack.

First Lieutenants. William Thomas, Samuel Cunningham, Samuel Dean, George Roſs, John Pearſon, William Leavers, William Mackay, Enoch Anderſon.

Second Lieutenants. Mayburry Jolly, Robert Patton, Peter Jones, John Stolſberry, Benjamin Hammond, Andrew Robinſon, Henry Boogh, Thomas Lucas.

Ensigns. Andrew Carmichael, John M'Elberry, Nathaniel Martin, Ralph Williamſon, James Wilcox, John Henderſon, Jacob Fiſs, Giles Hicks.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *Philadelphia, February,* 11, 1777.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the above officers have not applied ſince their appointment for their commiſſions; This public notice is given, that unleſs ſuch officers take out their commiſſions, and repair to their duty before the firſt of March next, their appointment will be ſuperceded. *By Order of Council,*

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Vice Preſ.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Morris Town, Jan. 22, 1777.

THE General is ſorry to find that the late general orders, allowing the plunder taken from the enemy to be divided for the benefit of the Captors, has been miſtaken by ſome and abuſed by others.—The indulgence was granted to the ſcouting parties *only*, as a reward for the extraordinary fatigue, hardſhip and danger they were expoſed to upon thoſe parties. The General never meant, nor had an idea that any of our's or the enemy's ſtores, found at any evacuated poſt, were to be conſidered the property of thoſe that firſt marched in. Neither did he mean that any public ſtores diſcovered by any of the ſcouting parties ſhould be appropriated to their uſe, unleſs they found the enemy in actual poſſeſſion and diſpoſſeſſed them. Plunder taken under ſuch circumſtances, either by the militia or the Continental troops, to be reported by the commanding officer of the party to ſome of the Continental or Provincial Generals, who are directed to have all the proviſions and military ſtores ſo taken appraiſed by the Commiſſary and Quarter-Maſter General or their deputies, and the party paid the value thereof. Such articles as are taken, not neceſſary for the uſe of the army, to be ſold at public vendue, under the direction of the Quarter-Maſter General, or ſome of his deputies, for the benefit of the captors.

The General prohibits, in both the militia and Continental troops, in the moſt poſitive terms, the infamous practices of plundering the inhabitants, under the ſpecious pretence of their being Tories. Let the perſons of ſuch as are known to be enemies to their country be ſeized and confined, and their property diſpoſed of as the law of the State directs.—It is our buſineſs to give protection and ſupport to the poor diſtreſſed inhabitants, not to multiply and increaſe their calamities. After the publication of this Order any officer, either militia or Continental, found attempting to conceal the public ſtores, plundering the inhabitants under the pretence of their being Tories, or ſelling at vendue plunder taken from the enemy, in any other manner than theſe orders direct, may expect to be puniſhed in the ſevereſt manner, and be obliged to account for every thing ſo taken or ſold. The Adjutant-General to furniſh the commanding officer of each diviſion with a copy of theſe orders, who is to circulate copies among his troops immediately.

A true copy of General Orders,

J. REED, Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, in Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1777.

A particular return from each corps to be delivered to Major General Gates at Head-Quarters, every Saturday morning at nine o'clock, ſigned by the commanding officer. Any commanding officer, neglecting to obey this order, muſt expect to be put in arreſt, to anſwer for his conduct. LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

Pennsylvania GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Truſtees of the LOAN-OFFICE aforeſaid will attend at their Office, in the Houſe of Dr. Samuel Preston Moore, on the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, between High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, on Tueſday and Wedneſday, the 18th and 19th Inſtant, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, agreeable to Law, and continue ſuch Attendance, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, in each ſucceeding Week; alſo on Saturday, the firſt Day of March next, whereof all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take due Notice; and thoſe who have occaſion to borrow Money on the Terms preſcribed by Law may be ſupplied. *Philadelphia, February* 11, 1777.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of John Jacobs, Eſq; Speaker of the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, dated at Philadelphia the day of the date hereof, ſetting forth, "That whereas, by the returns made by the Inſpectors and Judges of the late Election, it appears that Robert Knox, John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts, Iſaac Hughes and Frederick Antes, were duly elected to repreſent the Freemen of the county of Philadelphia in General Aſſembly: And whereas John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts and Iſaac Hughes, have not appeared in this Houſe, or by any means ſignified to the Houſe an intention of taking ſeats therein. I am therefore commanded and ſtrictly enjoined to hold an Election at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for electing four fit perſons, to repreſent the Freemen of the county of Philadelphia, in General Aſſembly, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts and Iſaac Hughes; as alſo Commiſſioners, Aſſeſſors and a Repreſentative in the Executive Council, agreeable to their rights as Freemen, under the preſent conſtitution. Therefore, in virtue of the ſaid writ, I do hereby give public notice to the Freeholders and others of the county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for Members of the Aſſembly, to meet at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on Friday next, the 14th day of February inſt. to elect four Freemen of the ſaid county, to ſerve as Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the county of Philadelphia, in the room and ſtead of John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts and Iſaac Hughes; as alſo Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, together with a proper perſon to repreſent them in the Executive Council, agreeable to the preſent conſtitution. The Inſpectors choſen to ſerve at the former Election, on the fifth day of November laſt, are, by ſaid warrant, ordered to attend.

February 10, 1777. William Masters, Sheriff.

WOOL-CARDS.

A Quantity of very good Wool-Cards,

TO BE SOLD, BY

SAMUEL SIVERT, in Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

BAR-IRON, of the firſt Quality,

TO BE SOLD, BY

George Meade, and Company.

The following MEDICINES are to be had of

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Dry Goods, Picture and Jeweller's Shop, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth Door above Black-horſe-alley,

DOCTOR Ryan's Sugar Plums; Mardant's Drops; Bateman's Drops; Keyſer's famous Pills; Turlington's Balſam of Life; Hill's Balſam of Honey; Anderſon's or Scots Pills; Hooper's Female Pills; Haarlem Oil; Hungarian Balſamical, or the Cripple curing Oil; Britiſh Tooth-powder; Dr. Stoughton's Bitters; alſo a liquid Blue Dye. 6 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 9th of this inſtant February, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named *Philip Clark*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty well ſet, of a freſh colour, has a peeked turn up noſe, has a remarkable way of throwing his head back when he eats ſpoon victuals, is much given to liquor, has black hair, which he wears moſt always curled, has a large white lock on one ſide of his head, which he ſays came by a fall from a mare, and ſometimes ſays by a blow with a quart pot; it is thought he will cut off his hair; had on, when he went away, a light cloth coat, with metal buttons and ſtriped lincey lining, two light cloth jackets, buckſkin breeches, tied with ſtrings at the knees, two pair of ſtockings, one plain blue, the other dark grey ribbed, new neats leather ſhoes, with plated buckles, a plain ſilver ſtock buckle, a check ſilk handkerchief; he took with him a common prayer book; it is thought he will go on board a privateer, or go to Howe, as he is a Tory, and as he is a good ſcholar may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Samuel Landers, in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county.

N. B. If any officer has enliſted him, his maſter will ſell him reaſonable; enquire of Mr. John Roberts, Taylor, in Elbow-Lane, or ſaid maſter. §7ſ6.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1777.

Lower Merion, January 27, 1777.

WAS *FOUND*, the 20th day of December, on the Ridge Road, between John Vanderen's mill and Philadelphia, a Silver WATCH, with a China face; the owner, proving his property, paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Black Horſe tavern, on Lancaſter road. 1 JOHN ZELL.

An excellent RECEIPT *to cure* BEEF.

FIRST pack your meat cloſe down in a tub, without rubbing any ſalt on it, then take to ſix gallons of water ſix quarts of coarſe ſalt, one pound and a half of brown ſugar, and two ounces of ſaltpetre (or any larger quantity to the above proportion) put it in a pot over the fire, ſkimming it whilſt a ſcum ariſes, and when done, take the liquor off, and ſet it by to cool, and when cold pour it on the packed meat ſo as to cover it with the pickle. This is ſufficient to cure one barrel, or two hundred and twenty pounds, and can be recommended by many perſons, who have tried it for ſeveral years.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of HANDS, who underſtand the GUN-SMITH's BUSINESS, or any of its BRANCHES; STOCKERS in particular, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to *PETER DEHAVEN*, at the public GUN-MANUFACTORY, at French Creek, or *JAMES CARTER*, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cornwall furnace, in Lancaſter county, on the night of the 13th of November laſt, a 3 quarter blooded iron grey MARE, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand, has large ears, carries high, and trots well. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only Three Pounds; and if taken 20 miles from home, reaſonable charges. ‡ 3 m. CURTIS GRUBB.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WILL be given to any perſon who will take up a man for THEFT; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, brown complexion, black curled hair, and black beard; had on linen breeches, and a blue coat, but he might have changed his cloaths. He rides a bay mare. Whoever takes up the ſaid man, and brings him to any goal in this province, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcribers in Germantown, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

GEORGE HAPPEL, and
¶ CHRISTOPHER WOLF.

To be SOLD, or RENTED, and entered upon the firſt day of May next,

SARUM FORGE, ſituate on Cheſter Creek, about ten miles from Cheſter and nine from Marcus-Hook, there are about 32 acres of land belonging to the forge, a conſiderable part excellent meadow; there has always been ſufficient wood to be had for coals, at a low price, as the neighbourhood abounds with the beſt of timber: The agreeable ſituation and convenience for almoſt any other kind of water-works are ſo well known, that it needs no further deſcription. For other particulars, apply to *James Thomſon*, or *Perſifor Frazer*, living near ſaid forge.

Alſo, to be ſold, a Tract of Land, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, half a mile from Thomas Pim and Curtis Lewes's plantations in the Great-Valley, and about a mile from the ſign of the Ship, on Lancaſter road, containing about 164 acres of land, about 40 cleared, the remainder extraordinary good woodland; there are 3 or 4 ſprings of good water on the premiſes, the ſituation very healthy and pleaſant, a number of limekilns, and plenty of limeſtone at a ſmall diſtance. It will be ſold together or divided as may be moſt agreeable. The title is indiſputable, and the terms will be made eaſy. For particulars, enquire of *James Thomſon*, or *Perſifor Frazer*, aforeſaid. *Thomas Johnſton*, who lives adjoining, will ſhew the land. ‖ 6 w.

DESERTED from Captain James Dillon's company, and ſecond regiment of the State of New-Jerſey, commanded by Iſrael Shreve, Eſq; the following men, viz.

William Glinn, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light blue eyes, freſh complexion; had on a light coloured Wilton coat, ſtriped lincey jacket, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſmall round hat; he ſays he belongs to Marcus-Hook, Pennſylvania.

Edward Evenden, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pale complexion, thick ſet, a worthleſs ordinary fellow, pretends to beat on the drum; had on a grey ſhort coat, white ſtockings, new ſhoes.

George Gettill, a Dutchman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, ſhort curled hair; had on a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, grey cloth jacket, and leather breeches.

Thomas White, a ſhort thick fellow, freſh coloured, light blue eyes, much given to liquor; had on an old regimental coat, faced with red, leather breeches, Wilton jacket; this fellow makes a practice of defrauding the continent by liſting in ſeveral different companies.

Barnaby Higgins, about 5 feet 4 inches high, freſh coloured, ſhort curled hair, blue eyes, by trade a Baker; it is ſuppoſed he has enliſted in the ſecond Pennſylvania regiment; had on a blue regimental coat, Wilton jacket, and leather breeches. Thoſe fellows have been enliſted near two months.----A reward of SIX DOLLARS and TWO THIRDS will be paid for each, on delivering them to the commanding officer at Burlington, or to the Captain at Glouceſter.

NATHANIEL BOWMAN, Lieut.

The Recruits of Col. SHREVE's regiment are commanded immediately to join their reſpective companies, at Burlington; ſuch as neglect will be conſidered as deſerters, and advertiſed as ſuch. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. J. R.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1777. ‖ 7/6.

Solebury, Bucks county, February 5, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 30th of January laſt, at night, a black HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, his tail and foretop cut ſhort, ſome what high backed, paces and trots, ſhod rough all round, and had a very ſore back. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have *Five Dollars* reward; if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice, *Ten Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 7/6. JONATHAN INGHAM, junior.

☞ The above Horſe belonged to the French General *Fermoy*.

Lately publiſhed, by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for the uſe of ſchools, and for the uſe of all who wiſh to elevate their ſpeech, and to expand their underſtandings. Ornamented with one hundred and fifty Deſigns, engraved on Copper-plates. In one octavo volume, with neat binding. (Price Two Dollars.)

SELECT FABLES OF ÆSOP, AND OTHER FABULISTS.

IN THREE BOOKS.

I. FABLES from the ANTIENTS. II. FABLES from the MODERNS. III. ORIGINAL FABLES newly invented.

BY ROBERT DODSLEY.

Philoſophers have ſet great examples of virtue, and I ſhall place ÆSOP amongſt theſe great men, and even at the head of theſe great men. I find that his FABLES were in vogue amongſt all the eaſtern nations. What is the tendency of theſe Fables, equally deep and ingenious? They have inſtructed almoſt our whole hemiſphere. They are Truth itſelf in the attractive garb of Fable. What is the great leſſon of theſe Fables? It is, that every perſon ought to practice Juſtice. VOLTAIRE.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's, may now be had, all the new publications on the Military Art; alſo, a conſiderable variety of Books in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics; likewiſe variety of Greek and Latin Claſſics.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 303 acres, about half whereof is cleared and in good repair; there are 16 acres of good meadow made, and upwards of 40 more may be watered, moſt of which may be watered from good ſtanding ſtreams; the wood land is of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, a very good barn, with ſtables and other office-houſes, together with a bearing orchard; it is extremely well ſituated for ſtore or tavern, as the great road leading from Lancaſter to Charleſtown goes through it, as does that alſo from Peachbottom Ferry to Chriſtiana Bridge. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, may, for further particulars, apply to CHARLES HARAH, living on the premiſes, who will make known the terms of ſale, and give an indiſputable title to the purchaſer. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A COMPLETE ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on a very good ſtream of water, and about 5000 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar ſwamp, with a good houſe, four rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, and two rooms on the upper one, with a good kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a very convenient barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 15 horſes; the building, mill, and mill-dam, all in good repair, with all the utenſils fit for carrying on the ſame, with 2 log-houſes for ſawyers, and other out buildings; ſituate on the main branch of Little Egg-harbour river, being the diviſion between Burlington and Glouceſter county, near the interſection of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Little Egg-harbour, and from Burlington to Great Egg-harbour, makes it a convenient ſtand for a houſe of entertainment; the Little Egg-harbour ſtage paſſing to and from Philadelphia every week, as alſo a great number of travellers daily, about two miles from Addiſon's Iron-works, and ſeven from the Forks of Egg-harbour, where lumber is tranſported by water at the moderate price of three ſhillings per thouſand, from the ſaw to the veſſel. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to JOSEPH PRICKITT, at ſaid mill, or the ſubſcriber, living in Eveſham, Burlington county, New-Jerſey.

¶ JOSIAH FOSTER.

N. B. The purchaſer may be ſupplied with hay and grain, ſufficient to carry on the ſame for ſix months. ‖ 10s.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN DAVIS's company, of the ninth Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, now lying in the barracks, a certain JOHN SMITH, (who belonged to Colonel Atlee's battalion) born in Ireland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a middling well ſet fellow, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a blue ſaggathy coat, blue velvet jacket, old leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up, and ſecures ſaid deſerter, in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN DAVIS, Captain. ‡

New Britain, Bucks county, January 4, 1777

CAME to my houſe laſt night, a certain JOHN REYPACKER, a deſerter from the German battalion, and brought with him a cheſnut coloured horſe, near 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a bridle, ſaddle, and a pair of ſaddle-bags, full of ſhirts and other articles, all of which I ſecured and ſtrove to ſecure ſaid *Reypacker*, but he being armed, made his eſcape; the owner or owners of the horſe and goods, are deſired to come, prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL GRAHAM.

WANTED, an OVERSEER on a Farm, within a few miles of this city; a perſon that can be well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement. One that has a wife, who is acquainted with the buſineſs of a dairy, and will undertake the management of a ſmall one, will be moſt acceptable. Enquire of the Printers. January 9, 1777.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1776.

SEVENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. BURN's company, of the Congreſs's own regiment; JAMES M'DONALD, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, and leather breeches. JAMES ROGERS, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſmooth face, black hair tied behind; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, blue cloth breeches, and white jacket. JAMES BRINCK, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown jacket, blue trowſers, and round hat. PATRICK BRADLY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat turned up with green, and leather breeches. NICHOLAS STILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black hair, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when deſerted, the ſame dreſs with *Bradly*; they formerly both belonged to the firſt Pennſylvania regiment. WILLIAM WILSON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, leather breeches, and green jacket.---- JAMES ROBINSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair hair tied behind; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, white jacket, and leather breeches. The two latter both live near Lancaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and brings them to the company, at New-Caſtle, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars, for each. ‡ 7/6

Philadelphia, January 1, 1777.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the fourth Pennſylvania Regiment, under the command of Col. ANTHONY WAYNE, a certain WILLIAM BAKER, born in England, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort light coloured hair, had been in the Britiſh ſervice a ſhort time, is extremely handſome and very active, was inliſted the beginning of laſt month at Suſſex court-houſe, in New-Jerſey;---Had on when he deſerted, a rifle ſhirt, but it is probable may have changed his dreſs. JOHN STEVENS, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, was inliſted in Philadelphia the beginning of laſt month; had on when deſerted, a new brown coat and jacket, leather breeches, and an old felt hat. JOHN LOWE, an Iriſhman, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a fair complexion, brown hair, has been formerly in the firſt regiment of Yorkers, a very likely fellow, was inliſted in Philadelphia the middle of laſt month; had on when he deſerted, a brown broad cloth coat, a pair of white overhauls, &c. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid deſerters, in ſuch a manner that their commanding officer may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for any one of them.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col.
4th Pennſylvania Regt.

P. S. As it is likely the above deſerters may attempt to inliſt in other regiments; recruiting officers are therefore requeſted to uſe their endeavours to prevent ſuch fellows from defrauding the Continent. * 10s.

The ſeveral Recruiting Officers of the Fourth Pennſylvania Regiment are ordered to ſend their recruits as (faſt as they are inliſted) to the borough of Cheſter, there to be put under the command of Capt. *Thomas Robinſon*, who will take care to ſee their quarters put in proper order.

F. JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col. 4th P. B.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away laſt Friday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, at the ſign of the Buck, on Lancaſter road, an Iriſh ſervant BOY, about 16 years old; he has a down look, ſtraight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, two homeſpun brown cloth jackets, one of which is too large for him, an old pair of ſtriped blue and white trowſers, buckſkin breeches, but neither ſhoes nor ſtockings unleſs he hath ſtole them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 27, 1776. MARY MILLER. ¶

RNU away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle, on the 29th ult. an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JAMES M'MULLIN, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, brown hair, a remarkable ſhort noſe turned up, ſpeaks with the brogue, and has had the ague this long time paſt; had on when he went away, an old brown coat with a red velvet collar, an old blue furtout coat, ſpotted flannel jacket, tow ſhirts, claret coloured cloth breeches, a pair of new black ſtockings, new ſhoes, one braſs buckle, the other tied with a ſtring, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN ENOS. ‡

R*UN away, laſt March, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pitſgrove townſhip, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named* Joſeph Gariſon, *aged near* 20 *years, but ſmall of his age, dark hair, blue eyes; had on a white cloth coat, a ſilk waiſtcoat, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſhoes tied with ſtrings, &c. he was pretty well dreſſed, but that he may alter. It is ſuppoſed he is enliſted in the provincial ſervice, where he will do ſome good if he cannot help it. Whoever will bring home the ſaid lad to his maſter, ſhall have* Two Pence *reward, and* One Penny *for his trouble.*

October 5, 1776. ‖ CORNELIUS AUSTIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with 30 acres of land, in Cæcil county, Maryland, ſituated near the mouth of Octerara Creek, half a mile from Saſquehanna river, on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Charles-Town and Rock-run landing, ten miles from the former and four from the latter, where importation or exportation for wheat, flour and other produce, is carried on to and from Baltimore town, or any where down Cheſapeak-Bay. The neighbouring ſoil is very fertile, large crops of grain are annually raiſed, and plenty of good timber for ſawing may be had; it is convenient for a ſtore or tavern, fiſh and water fowl may be caught almoſt all the year; it may be entered on next ſpring, or ſooner if required. For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL MORTON, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, at the mills formerly known by the name of *Benjamin Taylor's Mills*. *

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, four head of young cattle; they are about one year and an half old, two of them are young heifers, one a red brown, the other a dark brown, with a white ſtreak in her forehead; a red brown young bullock, and a rediſh bull, with a head of various colours. Whoever takes up ſaid cattle, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may have them again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KNEAR.

N. B. They neither of them have any ear-mark.

Cheſter, November 23, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Cheſter, in the beginning of Auguſt laſt, a Mulattoe man, named *Jack Jones*, upwards of 24 years of age, a Cooper by trake, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his hair tied in a cue behind, has a hobbling gait when he walks, occaſioned by the rheumatiſm formerly in his hips, this country born, ſpeaks good Engliſh, can read, and write a tolerable hand, and can play pretty well on a fife, is a ſly, ſmooth tongued fellow, and may probably forge a paſs, and pretend to be a freeman; he went on board the Providence privateer, commanded by Captain Jones, when ſhe lay oppoſite to Cheſter, outward bound on her cruize, and am ſince informed by one of the hands, that he eſcaped from on board the firſt prize taken by the privateer, when ſhe was retaken by the Engliſh, and came aſhore at or near Egg-harbour, in Jerſey, ſo that it is ſuppoſed he is lurking ſomewhere in Jerſey, or perhaps may have come to Philadelphia in expectation of getting his prize-money. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal in this province, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ELISHA PRICE. ‖ 7/6.

N. B. His clothes cannot be well deſcribed, as he left the moſt of his old clothes at home, and is ſuppoſed to have got new.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, in September laſt, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, 3 years old, hath neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT COLVIN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM FOSTER, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th day of November 1776, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, one white foot behind, and about 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about 85 acres, in Plymouth townſhip, on the Egypt road, juſt 14 miles from Philadelphia; there are a large ſtone houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſundry other office-houſes, all ſtone, and lime on the premiſes, an extraordinary good well of water at the kitchen door, two thriving young orchards, the land naturally good as any in this province, the whole of the clear land being limed within theſe two years, and may ever be kept rich, as there is great plenty of good limeſtone in every field on the place; convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills, one mile from Plymouth Meeting, and two from Barnhill Church; between 30 and 40 acres of good wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. JAMES STROUD, near the premiſes; or to Captain MATTHEW HENDERSON, of the Ninth Battalion for the State of Pennſylvania, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRWIN. ¶

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath removed from the Trap Tavern to the town of Wilmington, and houſe formerly occupied by Mr. George Gordon, at the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, oppoſite the lower Market-houſe, where he has furniſhed himſelf with genteel accommodations for the reception of gentlemen travellers, &c. alſo the beſt of ſtabling, whereby he hopes for a continuance of his former cuſtomers, and thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their company; he alſo takes in horſes to keep by the day, week, month or year, and for private or public ſale, where thoſe having more than they want may have an opportunity of ſelling, and thoſe in want may purchaſe.----He hopes, from a ſteady and good attendance in the houſe and ſtables, to merit the continuance of all thoſe who ſhall favour him by calling at the houſe of, the public's already much obliged and very humble ſervant, JAMES THOMPSON. ‖ 15s.

N. B. The Pennſylvania Farmer ſtands in full view of the great road coming in from Chriſtiana Bridge, and to the left on the ſame ſquare with Mr. James Adams's houſe coming in from the Ferry.

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